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New Goods received by every Packet from the Eastern States and Europe Fresh California Produce by every Steamer. All orders faithfully attended to and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post Office Box 145. Telephone No. 93. 168 ly

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Importers & Dealers in Staple & Fancy Groceries.

New Goods continually on the way. Just received—Kegs Sauer Kraut, kegs Holland Herrings, kegs Tripe, kegs German Pickles, kegs Mixed Pickles, kits Salmon Bellies, kits Mackerel, kegs Family Pork, kegs Corned Beef. For Breakfast--White Oats, Germea; Breakfast Gem and Shreded Maize. Also, a fine lot of New Zealand and Portland Peachblow Potatoes always on hand. The very best of ISLAND BUTTER, plenty for everybody.

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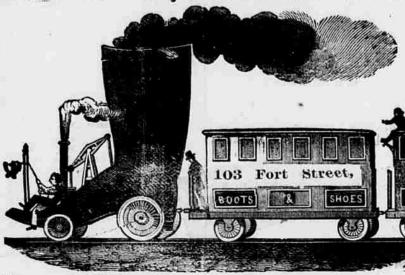
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, AGATE IRON AND TINWARE.

Agent Hall's Safe and Lock Company Beaver Block, - - - Fort Street. Store formerly occupied by S. NOTT, opposite Spreckels & Co.'s Bank.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large and Elegant Stock of Misses and Children's Spring Heel Shoes of all

Cents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes.



FRANK GERTZ.

M. GOLDBERG,

CAMPBELL'S BLOCK

Corner of Fort & Merchant Streets.

Has just opened out a large and carefully selected stock of

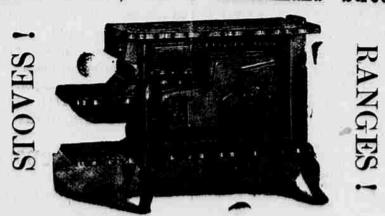
Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods,

Custom-Made Clothing, and Hats and Caps

In all the Latest Styles and Patterns.

Particular attention is called to an elegant line of Gent's Neckwear.

JOHN NOTT, No. 8 Kaahumann Street.



Granite, Iron and Tin Ware! Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns,

WATER PIPE and RUBBER HOSE, House Keeping Goods, PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER AND

SHEET IRON WORK.

NOTICE.

\$50 REWARD.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased from Mr.
W. W. Wright all of the said W. W. Wright's interest in the firm of Whitman & Wright, and no receipts or obligations on behalf of the said firm will, from this date, be valid except signed by
S. M. WHITMAN.
Honolulu, June 28, 1886.

SOME person or persons unknown, came into my front lawn last night, maliciously pulled up and carried away six of my young cypress trees. Anyone giving information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party or parties will be paid the above reward.

80
N. F. BURGESS.

The Daily & illetin.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY-CONTINUED.

WEDNESDAY, July 21st.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The house resumed at 1:40.

Rep. Thurston called attention to the fact that the resolution regarding the sale of lease of land was pending at recess.

Minister Gibson said that was sale of a lease of Government land advertised by his predecessor Mr. Gulick. After reciting the course taken in regard to this land, as he had done in reply to a previous res-olution, he said he had the opinion of Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, of the Survey Department, that 50 acres of this property was good cane land, the rest forest not suitable for settlement. His predecessor had considered that under the circumstances it was for the best interests of the Government to have the lease offered for sale as a good price would probably be obtained. There would be competition, and, as in Kauai the other day, where land worth \$20,-000 went for \$45,000, the Govern-

ment might get double value. Still. it was not right that the Government should be actuated alone by a question of revenue, and he had made some remonstrance with the late Minister, who informed him that for all cultivable land on it, it was not worth while cutting up into small lots. He hoped the sale would go on and that the resolution

would not pass. Rep. Thurston held that the homestead law was not made for those who could invest thousands in large lots, but for people who had a few hundred dollars to invest in small farm lots. It was not to be concluded that the portion of this property covered with forest was not cultivable, for the coffee tree grew better in the shelter of other trees and ripened properly only in that situation. By dividing this land into small parcels for settlement it would eventually bring in more revenue than by selling it now in a block. The killing or this resolution wowld show that the Government preferred to benefit large plantations by giving them long leases than to carry out the provisions of the home-

and noes. The resolution was lost on the following division: Ayes-Cleghorn, Kauhi, Kaulia,

stead law. He called for the ayes

Kaulukou, Kauhane, Kalua, Castle, Kaai, Thurston and Pachaole-10. Noes-Gibson, Creighton, Kanoa, Dare, Bishop, Kuihelani, Parker, Hayselden, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahinu, Kekoa, Aholo, Kaukau, Richardson and Palohau-19.

Rep. Richardson gave notice of an act to tax each district separ-

Rep. Kalua presented a resolution that an item of \$7,433.13, for repairs to the royal palace, due George Lucas, be inserted in the Appropriation Bill. The money was owing since 1882, and \$1,700 interest accumulated on the original amount.

Rep. Kaulukou moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. Carried. Minister Kanoa gave notice of an act to provide for the payment of salaries and other expenses till the passage of the Appropriation Bill.

Minister Gibson explained that the act passed and approved to make similar provision till the 31st of August had been bungled so that the Registrar would not pay out money under it. He moved a suspension of the rules to have the bill read a first time, which carried.

Rep. Hayselden moved second reading by title, which carried, and the bill passed to engrossment and was ordered for third reading tomorrow.

Minister Gibson gave notice of an act to relieve certain articles from custom duty.

ORDER OF THE DAY. On motion of Minister Gibson the house went into committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, Noble Cleghorn in the chair. Petitions for appropriations recommended favorably by standing committees were submitted.

Rep. Castle moved that all the items for refunding overpaid taxes be read and one item be inserted to cover the whole.

Rep. Brown moved in amendment that a separate item be inserted for

Rep. Hayselden seconded the amendment, saying it was the simpler The amendment carried.

Finance Department-Continued. Refund of taxes to Keillaikumu. \$25.25 J. W. Kala-

au..... \$5.00

All passed. Other recommendations were reported in the hands of an absent

Rep. Hayselden moved that the item of "Assistant Guards at all Ports, \$20,000," be made \$16,000 as recommended by the Finance Committee this morning. Carrried. Department of Foreign Affairs. Salary of Librarian and Curator. \$2,400 Passed.

as other Department messengers re-

Passed at \$1,000.

Salary of Envoy at Washington 812,000 Rep. Dickey moved \$10,000, as the envoy at Washington should join them at home in retrenchment.

Rep. Thurston supported the amendment. If the object was to make a great spread, \$6,000 was not enough, but if it was for the ambassador to live respectably \$5,000 was sufficient. Mr. Carter had means of his own to make extra display if he desired. He ought not to have more than a Minister at home with the work of a Department on him.

Passed as in bill

Expenses of Legation at Wash-

ington..... \$5,000 Rep. Brown moved \$2,500. From the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a portion of this item was spent in paying a salary to Hon. Dr. J. Mott Smith. Hon. Henry Carter was competent to attend to this country's business at Washington. The Government should not pay the expenses of holiday sojourns abroad of anybody.

Minister Gibson said it was true a portion of last period's incidentals was not exactly applied, yet Dr. Smith had rendered very valuable services. Probably his salary would not continue, but the envoy desired to have a secretary to the Legation. and he would move the item read, "Secretary and incidentals, etc." He thought Mr. Carter was going to appoint a relative to the position.

Rep. Brown did not agree with the Minister of Interior, in approving of the appointment of a secretary. The Minister at Washington had not much work except during the session of Congress. He had the best salary paid any official except the Chief Justice, and if he wanted a secretary he could pay him out of his own pocket.

Minister Gibson said it was not only on account of the amount of work, but the dignified position the envoy held, His Majesty having commissioned him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He submitted that it was a little derogatory to the position of a diplomatist of that rank to have to hire a petty messenger to carry communications to his peers and members of the American Government.

Rep. Thurston considered the seatiment on which this appropriation was based, as altogether too fine for this house to grasp. The Hawaiian ambassador had got along well enough the last four years without a secretary to convey his messages, and it would not hurt his dignity or that of this country if he carried his messages himself. It would be better to build necessary roads, bridges, wharves and schoolhouses, than to expend money on such high-toned sentiments.

Rep. Wight did not like this blowing hot and cold with the same mouth. One day it was economise, economise, economise, and the next it was puff out and expand. With not enough revenue for necessary expenses, it was not right to make large expenditures for the sake of a grand name abroad. If they had to pay extra for the "Extraordinary" and the "Minister Plenipotentiary," they had better let those great titles go and keep the money for much-

needed services at home. Rep. Dickey said it was so hard to find use for the former appropriations the Government had to employ additional officials to spend it on.

Noble Bishop thought the mem-bers were disposed to depreciate the value of the Washington Minister's services, and the great expense of maintaining the position he held. He believed it cost him a good deal more than he received from the Government to live in Washington. His social position in Washington was of more importance to the interests of this country than some people might suppose. From Dr. Smith, whose agent he was, he learned of the great expense attendant upon keeping a moderate position in Washington society. There was no official in the pay of this Government abroad more important

than this one. Minister Creighton trusted this vote would not be cut down. The fees of counsel before committees, in behalf of the treaty, would have to come out of this and be at least a thousand dollars a year. There were many other expenses charge-able to this item. Mr. F. H. Allen was Sceretary for years at \$3,600 a year, but since he retired the place had not been filled.

The item passed as in the bill. Expenses of Foreign Missions.. \$50,000 Minister Gibson moved \$30,000, as in revised estimates.

Rep. Brown moved the item be struck out. Last period it was \$20,-000, of which \$19,000 and odd was spent. The only particle of good obtained was a few hundreds of Japanese laborers brought into the country. Members might rest assured that if this item was passed the money would be spent, even if the outer districts did not get a cent for necessary local improvements. There was no need of this expenditure. No more treaties were wanted. Let them keep the money here where it would do some good. If any person was going abroad, who thought he could do any good to the country, let him pay his ex-penses himself.

Rep. Thurston gave a statement of the expenditure for foreign missions since 1860, when it was Salary of Messenger..... \$1,200 | \$1,600. It was from \$3,000 up to Rep. Brown moved \$1,000, same | \$6,000 up to 1872, when it was only

\$1,500; then \$6,000 up to 1882 when it was made \$25,000. In 1884 the amount voted was \$20,000, and this year the Ministers put \$50,000 in the bill. Now the Minister called it economy to bring it down to \$30,-000, to spend on mere show without the slightest benefit. This when it had only been by special loans that the Government had been kept agoing. The late Minister of Foreign Affairs said that the difference between himself and the speaker was that he wanted to spend money at home, while the Minister wanted to spend it abroad, in missions to Samoa and the like. He was willing to take issue with the Minister on that point, and say he did not believe in spending money abroad, but

in spending it at home. Rep. Dickey would be in favor of striking out the item if it would not complicate matters, but a debt had already been incurred under that head. He moved it be reduced to \$6,000, the same as in 1880.

Minister Gibson always listened with satisfaction to the member for Molokai because he was an earnest man. The member for Koolauloa asked what good were the Japanese, as if that was a trifling affair. It was true the Japanese were not angels: they had given some trouble; but they were proving fair laborers and in some quarters were giving great satisfaction. The Government had hopes of increasing the nation, as His Majesty said on coming to the throne. The best increase would be a natural one, the result of observing the laws of health. And they had increased from 50,000 a few years ago to a little nation of 85,000. Part of that had been brought about by the expenditure of foreign missions. Should they belittle the distinguished consideration which had been extended to this country by great states as something not worth the obtaining. Were they to stigmatize as useless the sending of an envoy to Russia to represent this kingdom at the coronation of the Czar? It was so pleas ing to the Emperor of Russia that he commanded that one of his ships of war go to Hawaii, with a decoration, the brilliants in which were worth \$18,000, for His Majesty. Was that not worthy of consideration to the Hawaiian members, that this distinguished honor should be paid to their sovereign? He appreciated all that had been said about attention to matters at home, but was it not worth making these expenditures abroad? The speaker drew attention to the eminent position Hawaii held among the 300,000 people of the Pacific Islands. There was nothing like their promising position in the Pacific. They owed it to the opportunities presented to them by the great states, with which their chiefs in the past desired to hold communication, and take their advice. It was worthy of them that those people in the Pacific should have the benefit of Hawaii's greater privileges. By the last mail State of the United States that it was right and proper that they should take action in this matter and send a representative to Samoa, and it was suggested, "Who could better assist Samoa than the kingdom

of Hawaii?" Rep. Brown agreed with what the Minister said, even to the sentiment, if the country was in a proper condition for it. This Government should be conducted in the same way as any man should conduct his own private business. If he was running behind and kept on that way the end was bankruptcy. The Government had been spending more than it was receiving, and he said stop it right there. They were told by the Government that the expenditures exceeded the receipts, and in the face of that they should not put in this item. If they spent this money that way they would not have enough to pay off their debt or to make internal improvements.

Noble Bishop: The hon. member for Koolauloa spoke of the Japanese as the only advantage that they had received for the appropriation under this head, The immigration of Japanese had very little to do with this appropriation. If the committee would refer to page 19 of the Finance Report they would see what this money had been spent for: Expenses of Colonel Iaukea in his mission round the world, \$441; expenses connected with the Japanese Minister's visit to Hilo \$43; cost of books, papers and printing certain documents connected with the mission to Japan, \$1,494.56. It showed that the getting of Japanese here had very little to do with this expenditure. In his opinion most of this money got for them no real advantage in any way worth its cost. They would have been just as well off at home and abroad if they had not spent it. An envoy went to Mexico. He did not know, but he never heard of any good coming from that. There was a thousand dollars paid to a gentleman who went to Washington. He did not think he did anything there that would not have been done by the Minister who resides there. There were gentlemen sent to certain expositions at large expense, but he did not think that any advantage had grown out of that. Some, who were in as good a position to judge as any of them, thought that the expenses of going to New Or-leans and Louisville really did them harm. It was in the hands of good men; they could not send better

(Continued on page 2.)

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German Cologne,

Gegenüber dem Julichs-Platz Cologne, Germany,

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Tips, Plumes,

Ornaments & Children's Hats.

Also, a very fine Stock of

Laces. Parasols.

French Kid Shoes and Slippers.

The above Stock will be sold at very Low figures.

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Laces, Embroideries, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Feathers, Flowers, Tips, &c., Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear.
Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery in great variety. Just
received, a full line of the

Finest English Corsets, in all sizes and colors, without doubt the best assortment to be found in

All-Wool Queensland Shawls

MRS. J. LYONS, Proprietor.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

61 and 63 Fort Street,

We are pleased to announce the arrival of our immense large Invoice of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Laces, Kibbon,

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

and are now offering unprecedented and unrivalled Bargains in all our departm'ts

Letting Down the Price.

Just received, 100 pieces of very fine Victoria Lawn at \$2 apiece, 10 yards; a very large assortment of new Spring styles in Lawns, 4-4 Batiste, Sateens, plain figured and brocaded, white Pique and a full line of Dress Goods, the latest out.

Lace Boucle, Ladies' Tricot Cloth in all the new shades; 40 doz Ladies Lisle Thread Hose at 40 cents,

Clothing Department.

Just received, all the latest styles in Boys and Children's Suits; Great Bargains,
Boys Blue Flanel Sailor Suits at \$2.50 a Suit. Just received, direct from
Eastern manufactures,

Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Children's Shoes,

which we offer at bed-rock prices.

8. COHN & CO., Proprietors. New Goods, Just Received!

Shelf Hardware, Locks, Knobs, Padlocks,

A full line of Agate Ware, House Furnishing Goods, Eddys & Jewett's Refrigerators, Water Filters and Coolers, Ice Chests, White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, new pattern; Easy Lawn Mowers, Door Mats, Garden and Canal Barrows, Axe, Hoe, Pick and Fork Handles,

Socket and Planters' Hoes, a Superior Article,

Cut-down Muskets, Powder, Shot and Caps,
Fence Wire and Staples, Manila and Sisal Rope,
The latest novelties in Lamp goods, the very Best and second grade Kerosene Oils,
Berry Bros. Furniture Varnish. For sale at lowest market rates by

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